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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/487,594	01/19/2000	Eberhard Kuebler	225/48391	3340
7:	590 07/10/2002			
CROWELL MORING LLP			EXAMINER	
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP			AVERY, BRIDGET D	
P.O. BOX 1430	N, DC 20044-4300			
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DATE MAILED: 07/10/2002

3618

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



Application No.

Applicant(s)

09/487,594

Kuebler et al.

Office Action Summary Examiner

Art Unit

		Bridget Avery	3618
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears	on the cover sheet with the corres	spondence address
	for <mark>Reply</mark> ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET	TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH	H(S) FROM
THE N	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  ions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In a date of this communication.		
- If the p - If NO p - Failure - Any re	period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within to be set of reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause to ply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S	ng date of this communication. S.C. § 133).
Status			
1) 💢	Responsive to communication(s) filed on Apr 24, 2	2002	•
2a) 💢	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This action	tion is non-final.	
3) 🗆	Since this application is in condition for allowance closed in accordance with the practice under Ex pa		
Disposi	tion of Claims		
4) 💢	Claim(s) <u>1-18</u>	is/are	e pending in the application.
4	la) Of the above, claim(s) <u>11 and 13-16</u>	is/ar	re withdrawn from consideration.
5) 🗆	Claim(s)		is/are allowed.
6) 💢	Claim(s) 1-10, 12, 17, and 18		is/are rejected.
7) 🗆	Claim(s)		is/are objected to.
8) 🗌	Claims	are subject to restri	ction and/or election requirement.
Applica	ition Papers		
9) 🗌	The specification is objected to by the Examiner.		
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are	e a) $\square$ accepted or b) $\square$ object	ed to by the Examiner.
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the		
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on		b) disapproved by the Examiner
	If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply		
	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exam	iner.	
	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120  Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign p	vriority under 35 U.S.C. & 119/s	)-(d) or (f)
	☐ All b)☐ Some* c)☐ None of:	monty under 33 0.3.0. 3 113(a)	, (d) Or (i).
<b>u</b> , _	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have	ve been received.	
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have		No.
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority of application from the International Bure	locuments have been received in	
<b>*</b> S	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list of the		
14)	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	(e).
a) [	The translation of the foreign language provision	al application has been received.	•
15)□	Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 12	0 and/or 121.
Attachm	ent(s) otice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper	Notes
	otice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) Notice of Informal Patent Application	<del></del>
	formation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s).	6) Other:	= ·· <b>-</b>

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The amendments filed by applicant on 4/03/02 and 4/24/02 are acknowledged.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 5, 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chappell et al. (US Patent 5,547,208).

Chappell et al. teaches a decentralized power supply system for a vehicle (11) including at least one auxiliary battery system (16) and other power generators (12), where the at least on auxiliary battery system (16) is electrically isolated from the other power generators (12) of the power supply system (as described in column 3, lines 40-48), and is dedicated to supplying electricity to an assigned electric consuming device (as described in column 4, lines 27-29) that is incorporated in a structural subassembly (passenger compartment, as described in column 4, lines 36-39) of the vehicle; and the at least auxiliary battery system (16) is collocated with the assigned electric consuming device, and is mounted on or in the structure subassembly (passenger

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compartment) of the vehicle. The examiner notes that Chappell et al. anticipates the use of known equivalents and substitutions (see column 7, lines 15-17). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a fuel cell since it was known in the art that fuel cells are less harmful to the environment.

Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chappell et 4. al. ('208) in view of Aoki et al. (US Patent 4,785,907).

Chappell et al. teaches the features disclosed above.

Chappell et al. lacks the exact teaching of incorporating a fuel cell system in a vehicle door or vehicle seat.

Aoki et al. teaches an emergency door lock mechanism incorporated in a vehicle door.

Based on the teachings of Aoki et al., it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to specifically incorporate the fuel cell system in the vehicle door or vehicle seat, which is clearly within the passenger compartment (as suggested by Chappell et al., to facilitate ease in replacing fuel cells associated with specific consuming devices.

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chappell et al. ('208) in view of Wahnish (US Patent 3,844,130).

Chappell et al. teaches the features described above.

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Chappell et al. lacks the teachings of a fuel cell system supplying power to drive an air conditioning compressor.

Wahnish teaches an automobile having an auxiliary air conditioner drive system.

Based on the teachings of Wahnish, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide an auxiliary air conditioner drive system for rider comfort when the primary power means is not operating.

6. Claims 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chappell et al. ('208) in view of Mizuno et al. (US Patent 5,193,635).

Chappell et al. teaches the features described above.

Chappell et al. lacks the teaching of an assigned fuel supply system and an exchangeable fuel storage.

Mizuno et al. teaches a vehicle with fuel cell system including a reformer (29) and a fuel storage tank (31).

Based on the teachings of Mizuno et al., it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide a reformer and a fuel storage tank for convenience. Re claims 7 and 12, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide an exchangeable fuel storage device, since it has been held that making an old device portable or movable without

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producing any new and unexpected result involves only routine skill in the art. In re Lindberg, 93 U.S.P.Q. 23

7. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chappell et al. ('208) in view of Wilson et al. (US Patent 6,207,310).

Chappell et al. teaches the features described above.

Chappell et al. lacks the teaching of a hydrogen cartridge.

Wilson et al. teaches fuel cells that may form a fuel cell cartridge.

Based on the teachings of Wilson et al., it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide a fuel cell cartridge for ease and convenience.

## Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kennedy shows a integrated semi-truck air conditioning system.

Maruyama shows a power transmission mechanism.

Benz et al. shows a fuel cell vehicle.

Hockaday shows micro-fuel cell power devices.

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Yamada et al. shows a power supply system for electric vehicle.

Dubois shows an apparatus and method for driving a mechanically-driven device in an electric vehicle.

Karl shows a device for the air conditioning of a vehicle when running and parked.

Ibaraki et al. shows a hybrid vehicle.

Meyer et al. shows a power supply apparatus in a vehicle.

Origuchi et al. shows an electric vehicle.

Eckstein et al. shows an auxiliary power unit for vehicles.

Wait shows a one-man armored vehicle.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Bridget Avery at telephone number (703) 308-2086.

June 28, 2002

MICHAEL MAR PRIMARY EXAMINER

Michael Man